

Activity:	Natural Programs
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Activity Summary

Program Components	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006			Change From 2005 (+/-)
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Rivers and Trails Studies	910	899	+7	-512	394	-505
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	8,177	8,185	+150	-500	7,835	-350
National Natural Landmarks	986	981	+17	-495	503	-478
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	802	800	+13	0	813	+13
Total Requirements	10,875	10,865	+187	-1,507	9,545	-1,320
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>-10</i>

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1249	The National Trails System Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 460/- 460/-3	The Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 797(e), 803(a)	The Federal Power Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1a-5	National Park Service Organic Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1273	Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

Mission Overview

Natural Programs support the National Park Service mission by contributing to two NPS goals: 1) Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs; and 2) Through partnerships with other federal, state, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people. These goals contribute to the Department's goal to protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources and provide recreation opportunities for America.

Activity Overview

Natural Programs include:

- **Rivers and Trails Studies** - The development and completion of congressionally mandated studies of river and trail routes for possible inclusion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems.
- **Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance** - Programs to increase river and trail opportunities through State and local technical assistance; the National Recreation Trails programs.
- **National Natural Landmarks** - The designation of National Natural Landmarks for future protection by landowners. Encourages the conservation of outstanding examples of biological and geological features comprising the county's natural history and, when requested, providing technical assistance to public and private landowners.
- **Hydropower Recreation Assistance** - Programs to assist in the development of agreements with hydropower facilities/projects that impact public access to river and recreational resources.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Rivers and Trails Studies

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Rivers and Trails Studies program supports NPS and DOI goals by completing congressionally mandated studies of potential National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers. Studies of rivers and trails provide the necessary information for decision-makers concerning which areas of rivers and trails to preserve.

Rivers and trail studies are used to evaluate the merit of including rivers and trails in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or the National Trails System. Studies are individually authorized by Congress and executed by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. NPS led studies of rivers and trails entail extensive research to determine their potential for national designation by Congress, and typically involve partnerships with local communities, States, or Tribes.

Rivers. To be eligible for national designation, a river must be in free-flowing condition and possess remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar value. A river study must be reviewed by other Federal agencies with jurisdiction over water resources before receiving Presidential recommendation and being sent to Congress.

Trails. Factors considered in a trail study include the national significance of the route, as well as the recreational and historic resources along the route. A trail study is sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior.

In addition to natural, cultural, and historic merit, **rivers** and **trails** are evaluated for their feasibility. A determination of feasibility is based on costs that would be entailed in designating the site, impact on the surrounding environment, timeliness of designation, recreational opportunities, and local or State interest in acting to protect and manage the resource.



*The Rio Grande River, TX,
a National Wild and Scenic River.*

FY 2006 anticipated projects:

- Complete studies of three of the following rivers and trails: the Navajo Long Walk Trail, the Metacombet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail, Taunton River, Eightmile River, and New River.
- Priority will be given to completing studies that will avoid delays of water resource permitting for other government agencies under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
- There are currently 5 new river and trail study bills pending in Congress: the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Extension, Arizona Trail Feasibility Study Act, Trail of Tears Feasibility Study, Mississippi River Trail Study Act, and Pioneer National Historic Trails Studies Act. Enactment of these study authorizations triggers a statutory requirement that the study be completed within a specified amount of time (normally three years). Within available funds, studies will be initiated upon passage of these bills.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

- In FY 04 there were 10 rivers and trails studies in progress.
- Studies were completed for the Elwha River (Washington) and the Musconetcong River (New Jersey).
- Studies continued on the New River (Virginia and West Virginia), Taunton River (Massachusetts), and Eightmile River (Connecticut).

- 34.8 additional miles identified through the study process were added to the Westfield Wild & Scenic River designation (Massachusetts).
- Studies continued on the following trails: Star-Spangled Banner Trail (Maryland and the District of Columbia), Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (New England to Virginia), Navajo Long Walk Trail (New Mexico and Arizona), and the Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail (New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut).
- Critical resource protection partnerships were created and local issues, concerns, and needs were identified and addressed through study processes. Examples include:

Long Walk National Historic Trail Study: The Long Walk is the route taken by the Navajo when they were forcibly relocated in the 1850's to accommodate American settlement. Several successive marches through the cold of winter and the heat of summer led to the eventual relocation of 6,000-8,000 Navajo to Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

NPS has conducted over 25 outreach meetings in New Mexico and Arizona, with particularly great success on the Mescalero Apache and Navajo reservations. People spoke eloquently about Long Walk experiences and how those experiences relate to their families and continue to affect them today. A critical need for education about the context, events, and legacy of the Long Walk became apparent from these public dialogues. It was widely agreed that designation as a National Historic Trail would aid in educating future generations and large audiences about the Long Walk.

Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail Study: The "3M Trail" is a 200 plus mile system of trails which pass through 37 communities in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Over 50 separate landowner issues and concerns were identified and addressed as a result of the extensive public outreach conducted during the study process. By initiating productive dialogue and cooperation, landowners and townships have been able to resolve the majority of these issues and concerns, enhancing the feasibility of designation and improving resource protection strategies.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

- Complete studies of the Star-Spangled Banner Trail, Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, and Vicksburg Campaign Trail
- Continue the study of the Navajo Long Walk Trail
- Continue studies of New River, Taunton River, and Eightmile River
- Track and document program standards and indicators in accordance with the Department of Interior Strategic Plan goal regarding NPS Wild & Scenic River resources.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Rivers and Trails Studies

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	899
Programmatic Changes	
• Reduce support to Rivers and Trails Studies	-512
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-512
Uncontrollable Changes	+7
FY 2006 Budget Request	394
Net Change	-505

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The RTCA program provides money to local communities to preserve rivers and trails. This serves to complement the system of federally protected areas using methods such as greenway designations, utilities corridors protection, river conservation, and open space preservation.

Every year the National Park Service is approached by over a thousand local governments and nonprofit organizations seeking assistance in conserving, enhancing, and developing their communities to be healthier and more livable places. The goal of the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA) for FY 2006 is to assist over 250 communities in adding miles of trails, protected river corridors, and acres of parkland and open spaces that will provide our Nation with educational, recreational, and conservation benefits.

Working with local governments and partner organizations throughout the country, NPS is building a nationwide system of trails, protected rivers, and open spaces. RTCA partnerships conserve over 750 miles of river corridor, maintain nearly 1,500 miles of trails, and protect over 65,000 acres of park, habitat, and open space, annually, at no long-term cost to NPS. These projects have profound economic, health, and quality of life benefits in their communities.

This program adheres to the following key principles:

- Projects are undertaken only at the request of a local community and typically include multiple partners.
- The NPS generally concludes involvement within two years.
- Tangible benefits for recreation or conservation successes are expected.
- Grant funding from the NPS is not supplied; rather, NPS contributes RTCA staff hours to help project partners leverage funding through public-private partnerships.

The NPS aides a wide array of communities, including rural small towns, major metropolitan areas, and older industrial cities. Project partners range from relatively sophisticated agencies of local governments and well-established nonprofit groups to newly formed groups seeking to accomplish a single vision, such as a new trail or greenway. For example, chambers of commerce, youth volunteer service corps, garden clubs, and natural resource districts have all been NPS partners through this program.



Native trees replanted along the Colorado River in Arizona.

While these partners each seek to accomplish unique projects, their efforts can be categorized as follows:

- **Greenway Development.** Most Americans' primary contact with nature and the outdoors comes through close-to-home trails and greenways. The NPS has been very successful in helping partners access Federal, State, and private funding to protect a wide variety of greenways, from urban promenades to buffers of natural wilderness.
- **River Conservation Planning.** The National Park Service offers assistance that helps communities conserve important rivers. Downtown river greenways and watershed protection programs not only protect clean water, but also bolster local economies by enhancing a community's recreational assets and boosting property values. Moreover, the use of millions of dollars in Federal disaster assistance and flood insurance payments can be prevented through sound river planning that reclaims flood-prone land as parks and open space. RTCA-led stream and watershed restoration also enhances recreation, increases wildlife habitat, and improves water quality.

- **Utility and Transportation Corridors.** The Service helps communities to recycle abandoned railway corridors by converting them into popular "rail-trails." RTCA alerts communities whenever an abandonment of a nearby rail right-of-way is imminent. NPS staff assist projects that utilize power line and pipeline corridors for trail systems, develop trails on canal banks, and create bike lanes on urban streets. Projects also develop safe routes for children to walk or bicycle to school.
- **Open Space and Parks.** Through partnerships with other Federal agencies like the Department of Defense and EPA, the National Park Service is helping local partners convert industrial brownfields into recreation areas and buffer military bases from development with public open spaces. RTCA has developed local and Federal partnerships with the Center for Disease Control with the goal of using trails and parks to improve the Nation's health.

This low-cost investment by the Federal Government helps partner organizations and local governments benefit from lessons learned elsewhere in the country. It also helps them successfully navigate the imposing array of resources and strategies available through Federal agencies and non-governmental groups.

① Find more information about Recreation and Resource Protection programs online. www.nps.gov/rtca

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

NPS staff for this program are based in 30 field locations to make them more readily accessible to non-profit organizations and local and State governments in all 50 States. In FY 2004, the Service was able to formally address over 300 requests for project assistance. RTCA directly achieves the DOI's strategic goal for recreational opportunities, increasing the "number of river and shoreline miles [and] number of acres made available for recreation through ... partnerships." Between 1997 and 2004, 5,390 miles of protected river corridor, 9,821 miles of trails, and 886,714 acres of park, wildlife habitat, and open space were conserved with NPS partnership assistance. RTCA project examples include:

- The town of Livingston, with assistance from Trout Unlimited and NPS, designed, rebuilt and restored 1,700 feet of Fleshman Creek in Montana, a Yellowstone River tributary that had been seriously degraded by storm-water runoff and wind-blown garbage.
- The Upper Valley Trails for Life project in New Hampshire and Vermont promoted physical activity via trails. Area residents implemented a program for walking to and from the local medical center, protecting trails for the future, and practicing preventative health by walking more often.
- Brownsville, Texas, and a local community foundation, with advice from NPS, began developing a nine-mile rail-trail to link downtown Brownsville to Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, as well as to the zoo and numerous city parks.
- In Nevada and Utah, local communities with NPS help began creating a 30-mile multi-use trail system that will better link their communities and local points of interest to Great Basin National Park.
- In El Paso, the NPS convened the Riverpark Task Force, provided guidance on funding, and actively engaged the community in trail design, public art, and celebrations. The new Rio Grande Riverpark (16 miles and growing) is energizing a wider effort to create a walking and bicycling trail network throughout the region.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

In response to applications from State and local governments, non-profit organizations, and private citizens, the NPS will assist with projects in all 50 States and the District of Columbia in 2005. Examples of RTCA assistance to projects in 2005 include:

- **Arkansas River Trail** – Creating a 25-mile trail adjacent to the Arkansas River in Little Rock Arkansas that connects to the Ouachita Trail, a 225-mile trail leading to Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- **Oakland Community Park Stewardship** – Enhancing resources and recreational use of the city's park and open space system through community stewardship.

- **Allegheny Highlands Trail Links** – Converting abandoned railroad right-of-ways into a 125-mile multi-use trail along the North Branch Potomac River, linking Allegheny Highlands Trail in West Virginia with segments in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Great Allegheny Passage, and C&O Canal National Historical Park.
- **Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail** – Developing a 106-mile-long multi-use trail along the Highway 1 corridor connecting the Florida Keys, incorporating creative design and public art.
- **Milwaukee Urban Water Trail** – Establishing and promoting a water trail for urban boating enthusiasts along Milwaukee's three rivers: Milwaukee, Menomonee and Kinnickinnic.

	2004 Actual	2005 Plan	2005 Plan versus 2004 actual
Partner miles of trail added	681	1,070	389 (57%)
Partner miles of rivers added	340	685	345 (101%)
Partner acres of open space and parks added	40,432	21,400	-19,032 (-47%)

RTCA projects will support DOI and NPS strategic goals by increasing recreational opportunities through an annual addition of 685 miles of protected river corridors, 1,070 miles of trails, and 21,400 acres of parks.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	8,185
Programmatic Changes	
• Reduce support to Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	-500
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-500
Uncontrollable Changes	+150
FY 2006 Budget Request	7,835
Net Change	-350

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: National Natural Landmarks

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The National Natural Landmarks program supports community efforts to conserve nationally significant natural areas at the local level through designation as National Natural Landmarks.

The National Natural Landmarks (NNL) program supports the protection of cultural and natural heritage resources through the conservation of outstanding examples of the biological and geological features that comprise the country's natural history. Qualified sites are evaluated by the National Park Service and designated National Natural Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. NNL program responsibilities include monitoring the condition of designated sites, acting as liaison with landowners, fostering partner-



Capitol Rock, MT,
a National Natural Landmark.

partnerships with Federal, State, local, and municipal agencies and conservation organizations, providing program information to interested parties, and securing technical assistance to landmark owners or arranging for designation ceremonies when requested. A total of 587 National Natural Landmarks were designated at the end of FY 2004.

Evaluation of sites for potential designation as new NNLs continues in FY 2005. The NNL program continues to coordinate with the NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program and the network of Cooperative Ecosystems Study Units, and to engage in partnerships with academic institutions in various aspects of achieving the program's objectives.

In FY 2005, work continues on the boundary adjustments needed to process withdrawals from existing NNLs; this includes identification and mapping of the owner's parcel boundaries, modification of the NNL boundary, and reviews by the National Park System Advisory Board prior to the Secretary's approval. All NNL boundary maps are being revised using Geographic Information Systems to improve their accuracy and clarity.

① For further information on NNLs, visit them online at: /index.htm

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Completed evaluations for 2 new NNLs.
- Finalized boundary maps for 63 landmarks affected by owner withdrawals.
- Completed site condition monitoring at over 200 existing NNLs.
- Collaborated with the National Park System Advisory Board to establish a process for the Board's review of proposed new NNLs, boundary revisions, and dedesignations.
- Completed NNL handbook designed to increase the program's consistency, effectiveness, and opportunities for partnering.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Complete evaluations and designation process for 6 new NNLs.
- Complete NNL boundary revisions and dedesignations.
- Complete site condition monitoring at an additional 200 NNLs.
- Protect cultural and natural heritage resources by identifying and recognizing the best examples of biological and geological features related to our country's history.

FY 2006 Budget Request: National Natural Landmarks

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	981
Programmatic Changes	
• Reduce support to National Heritage Areas	-495
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-495
Uncontrollable Changes	+17
FY 2006 Budget Request	503
Net Change	-478

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Hydropower Recreation Assistance

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Hydropower Recreation Assistance program promotes national recreation opportunities by assisting hydropower facilities, as well as recreation organizations and local communities, develop and provide recreation services. The NPS serves as a knowledgeable participant in the collaborative development of plans for recreation, often through the FERC licensing process.

Hydropower Recreation Assistance creates opportunities for river conservation and enhancement of water-based recreation that are fully compatible with current and future operations of hydropower facilities. Hydropower utilities are required to consult with the National Park Service about recreational resources and historic and archeological issues under the Federal Power Act, as amended. The NPS makes recommendations and is often involved in collaborative settlement negotiations with hydropower companies and local recreational interests, such as boaters and anglers. Thus utility companies, recreational users, State and local governments, and other Federal agencies are able to draw upon the extensive experience the NPS has accrued developing hydropower agreements throughout the country.

NPS staff and resources are allocated to hydropower projects based on the potential for significant contributions. A special focus is placed on including conservation and recreation related provisions under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing settlement agreements. This practice is especially efficient since program costs are reported to the FERC, which then recovers costs from licensees. Since full implementation of recreation-related mitigation efforts may take place several years after NPS involvement, performance measures within this component are designed to examine local results following settlement signing or the issuing of a new hydropower operation license.

The Hydropower Recreation Assistance Program meets the DOI and NPS goal of increasing recreational opportunities by protecting and ensuring accessibility to hundreds of miles of river corridors and trails, and thousands of acres of open space. National Park Service staff are now actively working on hydropower licensing from offices in Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Colorado, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin, with a coordinator in Washington, D.C.

① Find more information online about Hydropower Recreation Assistance www.nps.gov/hydro.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

The program coordinated hydropower licensing settlement agreements for the following projects:

- Tapoco Agreement (NC/TN) – conserves nearly 10,000 acres of undeveloped forest lands that create a vital ecological linkage between the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee National Forest, improves river flows, enhances recreation, and provides a mitigation fund.
- Penobscot Agreement (ME) – restores 500 miles of river access for sea run fish and enhances recreation and economic development opportunities.
- Pit 3, 4, 5 Agreement (CA) – ensures releases for whitewater boating and fishing flows for 32 miles of river.
- The program created provisions incorporated into settlements between land management agencies and licensees in Upper North Fork Feather River (CA), Stanislaus (CA), Rhinelander (WI), and Falls Creek (AK).

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

- Complete major hydropower licensing settlement agreements for the following FERC hydropower projects: Lewis River (WA), Niagara (NY), and School Street (NY).
- Provide assistance to well over 50 FERC hydropower licensing proceedings.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Hydropower Recreation Assistance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	800
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	No Changes
Uncontrollable Changes	+13
FY 2006 Budget Request	813
Net Change	+13

Justification of FY 2006 Budget Request for Natural Programs

Request Component	\$ Amount	FTE
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	10,865	97
Programmatic Changes		
• Reduce Support to Rivers and Trails Studies	-512	-1
• Reduce Support to Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	-500	-5
• Reduce support to National Natural Landmarks	-495	-4
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,507	-10
Uncontrollable changes	+187	N/A
FY 2006 Budget Request	9,545	87
Net change	-1,320	-10

The FY 2006 budget request for Natural Programs is \$9.545 million and 87 FTE, a net decrease of \$1.320 million and 10 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

Reduce Support to Rivers and Trails Studies: -\$0.512 million

The NPS is proposing a decrease of \$0.512 million for the River and Trail Study Program in FY 2006 in order to fund higher priorities. As a result of decreasing funds by over 50%, the River and Trail Study Program will likely complete half the number of studies it did in 2005. Within available funds, the NPS will continue to complete studies of river and trail routes for possible inclusion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, but may have difficulty undertaking additional studies as they are authorized by Congress. Nonetheless, the bureau will strive to complete studies in a timely manner, as the enactment of each of these study authorizations typically triggers a statutory requirement that the study be completed within three years of the availability of appropriations.

Reduce Support to Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance: -\$0.500 million

The NPS is proposing a decrease of \$0.500 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program in FY 2006 in order to fund higher priorities. With a decrease of about 6% in funds, the program will continue to strive to increase recreational opportunities through the creation of greenways and parks, river conservation, and the conversion of "rails to trails". However, with decreased funding for the program, the NPS will be able to fulfill fewer requests for partnership from local governments and non-profit groups than it did in FY 2005.

Reduce Support to National Natural Landmarks: -\$0.495 million

The NPS is proposing a decrease of \$0.495 million for the National Natural Landmarks Program in FY 2006 in order to fund higher priorities. As a result of decreasing funds by approximately 50%, the National Natural Landmarks program will likely complete fewer NNL evaluations and designations, boundary revisions, and site condition monitorings than in it did in FY 2005. However, within available funds, the NPS will continue to protect cultural and natural heritage resources by identifying and recognizing the best examples of biological and geological features related to our country's history.

Performance Summary Tables: Natural Programs

(Includes performance supported by other National Recreation and Preservation activities, the Historic Preservation Fund and Land Acquisition – State Conservation Grants)

The Natural Programs activity of the National Recreation and Preservation Programs provides a focus on Congressionally mandated studies of river and trail routes for inclusion the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers System; assistance to State and local governments; National Recreation Trails programs; and management of the National Natural Landmarks program: and assistance with hydropower facilities/project agreements. Natural Programs primarily support the DOI Strategic Goal, "Provide recreation opportunities for America".

The changes to the NPS budget, represented by the President's Budget, affect the effort and consequently the results of studies and assistance programs. The following measures of performance, under the DOI Strategic Goal, "Provide recreation opportunities for America", reflect those changes, and changes in other National Recreation and Preservation Programs, the Historic Preservation Programs, and State Grants for land acquisition, in the aggregate.

End Outcome Goal 3.1: Provide Recreation for America. Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters							
Recreation goals: Provide for recreation	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
Recreational opportunities: Number of acres / river and shoreline miles made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships (SP, BUR IIa6, IIa7, IIIb1C and IIb1B) Targets are cumulative.	Partners: 846,282 acres Partners: 5,050 river miles	Partners: 886,714 acres Partners: 5,390 river miles	Partners: 956,600 Partners: 6,255 river miles (865 in FY05)	Partners: 940,600 acres (53,886 in FY05) No change	Partners: 976,500 acres Partners: 7,140 miles	35,900 acres Added (0.05%) 885 river miles added (14%)	Partners: 1,050,300 acres Partners: 8,910 miles
Additional miles of trails, over the 1997 totals, are conserved with NPS partnership assistance. (BUR IIIb1A) Targets are cumulative.	9,140	9,821 Miles	10,520 (699 added in FY05)	No change	11,590 (1,070 added in FY06)	1,070 added (10.2%)	13,730 (1,070 added in FY08)
Percent of recreational properties assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF), the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation. (BUR IIIc1)	100%	100% (34,240 properties)	100% (estimated 35,676)	No change	100%	NA	100%